may be any of the conventional amino acids, other than proline. The predominant glycosylation site sequence for O-linked glycosylation is: -(Thr or Ser)-X-X-Pro- (SEQ ID NO:5, 9, and 10), where X is any conventional amino acid. The recognition sequence for glycosaminoglycans (a specific type of sulfated sugar) is -Ser-Gly-X-Gly- (SEQ ID NO:6), where X is any conventional amino acid. The terms "N-linked" and "O-linked" refer to the chemical group that serves as the attachment site between the sugar molecule and the amino acid residue. N-linked sugars are attached through an amino group; O-linked sugars are attached through a hydroxyl group. However, not all glycosylation site sequences in a protein are necessarily glycosylated; some proteins are secreted in both glycosylated and nonglycosylated forms, while others are fully glysosylated at one glycosylation site sequence but contain another glycosylation site sequence that is not glycosylated. Therefore, not all glycosylation site sequences that are present in a polypeptide are necessarily glycosylation sites where sugar residues are actually attached. The initial N-glycosylation during biosynthesis inserts the "core carbohydrate" or "core oligosaccharide" (Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles, (1984) Creighton (ed.), W.H. Freeman and Company, New York, which is incorporated herein by reference).

Please incorporate the paper copy of the Sequence Listing, page numbers 1-4, to the specification as submitted herewith.

REMARKS

Applicants request entry of this amendment in adherence with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821-1.825. The information contained in the computer readable disk for Application No. 08/862,871 was prepared through the use of the software program "PatentIn" and is identical to that of the paper copy. This amendment contains no new matter.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the amended specification. The attached page is captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE."

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 650-326-2400.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

The paragraph beginning on page 6, line 9, has been amended as follows:

Fig. 1. Amino acid sequences of the third framework region of the chimeric and humanized heavy chain variable domains of the M195 antibodies, with and without glycosylation sites (SEQ ID NOS:1-4). The N-linked glycosylation site at amino acid positions 73-75 is underlined.

The paragraph beginning on page 6, line 36, has been amended as follows:

"Glycosylation sites" refer to amino acid residues which are recognized by a eukaryotic cell as locations for the attachment of sugar residues. The amino acids where carbohydrate, such as oligosaccharide, is attached are typically asparagine (N-linkage), serine (O-linkage), and threonine (O-linkage) residues. The specific site of attachment is typically signaled by a sequence of amino acids, referred to herein as a "glycosylation site sequence". The glycosylation site sequence for N-linked glycosylation is: -Asn-X-Ser- or -Asn-X-Thr-, where X may be any of the conventional amino acids, other than proline. The predominant glycosylation site sequence for O-linked glycosylation is: -(Thr or Ser)-X-X-Pro- (SEQ ID NO:5, 9, and 10), where X is any conventional amino acid. The recognition sequence for glycosaminoglycans (a specific type of sulfated sugar) is -Ser-Gly-X-Gly- (SEQ ID NO:6), where X is any conventional amino acid. The terms "N-linked" and "O-linked" refer to the chemical group that serves as the attachment site between the sugar molecule and the amino acid residue. N-linked sugars are attached through an amino group; O-linked sugars are attached through a hydroxyl group. However, not all glycosylation site sequences in a protein are necessarily glycosylated; some proteins are secreted in both glycosylated and nonglycosylated forms, while others are fully glysosylated at one glycosylation site sequence but contain another glycosylation site sequence that is not glycosylated. Therefore, not all glycosylation site sequences that are present in a polypeptide are necessarily glycosylation sites where sugar residues are actually attached. The

initial N-glycosylation during biosynthesis inserts the "core carbohydrate" or "core oligosaccharide" (Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles, (1984) Creighton (ed.), W.H. Freeman and Company, New York, which is incorporated herein by reference).